

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
One year, with Sunday.....14.00
Six months, without Sunday.....6.00
Six months, with Sunday.....7.00
Three months, without Sunday.....3.00
Three months, with Sunday.....3.50
One month, without Sunday.....1.00
One month, with Sunday.....1.20

Reduced Rates to Clubs.
Subscriptions by mail, or by express, or by freight, at special rates.
The Journal Newspaper Company,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:
LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449 Strand.
PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.
CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. F. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.
LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—B. Riggs House and Ebbitt House.

Telephone Calls.
Business Office.....239 | Editorial Rooms.....242

It is a mistake to say that Grover Cleveland fills the office of President. He occupies it.

The Journal scarcely thinks it necessary to fly into a passion over Senator Blair. His crankiness is harmless.

The Eighteenth ward in this city enjoys the unique distinction of being the only ward in the United States represented in a penitentiary.

The Sentinel announces, sadly, as one who had risked his loose change in vain, that the labor vote cannot be bought this year. Who but the Sentinel supposed it could?

The Democratic State convention of Pennsylvania, which Congressman Scott has been carrying around in his pocket for some time, will be let out at Harrisburg to-day.

Suppose Congress had taken Mr. Cleveland at his word and amended the Constitution so as to disqualify a President for re-election. He would have been kicking himself now instead of other people.

The bill making eight hours a day's work for letter-carriers has passed both houses of Congress and awaits the President's signature. It will materially lighten the labors of the letter-carriers in the larger cities.

It has again been decided, and it is to be hoped "for good and all," that when the cows come home in Indianapolis they will stay there, and not be allowed to roam at their pleasure in other grounds than those of their owners.

The New York World joins in the attempt to misrepresent the issue on the tariff question, by saying "it is a contest for free trade against overproduction." It is nothing of the kind. It is free trade against any protection whatever.

Prohibition, it appears, according to the report of those who want to prove the contrary, does not prohibit in Maine. And if not in Maine, where the trial has been made for forty years, where, in the name of common sense, can it prohibit?

Simply because the professional street-vendors make extortionate demands of the city for the work of laying the dust, is the public to be deprived of any relief from the plague which makes life in Indianapolis a burden for so large a part of the year?

ASHEVILLE, N. C., gets a public building by the appropriation bill becoming a law by lapse of time through the President's failure to sign it. As he neither signed nor vetoed it, Asheville gets the building and he gets the credit. This is for Buncombe, of which county Asheville is the capital.

The Democratic party is on its knees before the great man in the White House, imploring his high mightiness to graciously indicate whom he wants as nominee for the second place. The man with the retreating forehead and protuberant stomach has not yet signified his preference.

The usually astute Mr. Matson seems to have dug a large and yawning hole into which he and his Democratic friends are in imminent danger of falling. The effort to conduct a political campaign and legislate for the country simultaneously is likely to addle any but the strongest brain; and candidate Matson would have been far wiser to leave the interests of the soldiers, whom he so loves, in other hands.

The Sentinel professes a desire to take the State institutions out of politics. A strong effort was made to do so at the last meeting of the Legislature, but was prevented by the Democratic majority that whitewashed Harrison and covered up the Inmate Asylum infamia. In due time the State institutions will be taken out of politics, but, pending the accomplishment of that result, how would it do to take politics out of the institutions?

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a soldier who has lost a hand and a foot is entitled to the total disability pension of \$60 per month. The Commissioner of Pensions had refused to allow more than \$30 a month, on the ground that the loss of a hand and foot did not constitute total disability. The court overrules him. As Black himself draws a pension of \$100 per month he ought not to begrudge \$60 to a soldier who lost two limbs.

A few days ago the administration papers were boasting loudly of the way in which Cleveland controlled the Democratic convention in New York, and expressions of triumph over the snub administered to Governor Hill

were free and frequent. Now, however, has come a sudden change of tone. It is explained that Mr. Cleveland was really anxious that Hill should lead the delegation to St. Louis, and was not at all responsible for the action of the convention in leaving him out entirely. The discovery that the Governor is inclined to retaliate for the slight has apparently been made simultaneously with the reflection that he exercises a powerful influence in certain circles whose support is indispensable to the Democratic candidate. Perhaps Mr. Hill will be conciliated, and perhaps he will not; but in the meantime it may be imagined that the subject of harmony in the New York Democracy is not one upon which the President loves to dwell in general conversation.

A QUESTION OF BUSINESS.

The proposition of the new Citizens' Street-railroad Company should receive careful and friendly consideration from the Council. We are not prepared to say that it offers absolutely the best terms in all respects that the city can or should make for the use of its streets, but it offers a basis of fair negotiation, and to that extent is a step in the right direction. It is made in a business spirit, and should be received and considered on its merits. The situation is just this: The new owners of the street railway are men of enterprise and wealth. They have already invested a large sum of money here, and if fairly treated may be induced to make other investments. The present street-railroad charter has thirteen years to run. The new management has indicated their purpose to extend, enlarge and greatly improve the plant, and give the city a far better street-railroad service than it has ever had. This means a larger outlay than the life of the present charter would justify. If the charter is to cease at the end of thirteen years, or if its renewal is to be kept in doubt, they cannot afford to begin and carry out the permanent improvements which they have in contemplation. It requires very little business sense to understand their reasons for desiring an extension of the charter. In return for such extension they agree to pave or improve eight feet in width every street carrying a single track and sixteen feet of those carrying double tracks, and to pay a sliding scale tax of \$15 a year on each car for ten years from Jan. 1, 1893, and increasing \$10 every ten years till it reaches \$50. This, of course, would be in addition to the regular assessment on real and personal property. Under the proposition submitted to the Council the payment of the special tax would begin eight years before the expiration of the present charter, and during that time the tax would yield at least \$2,000 a year, making an aggregate of \$16,000 for a period during which, under its present charter, the company is not obliged to pay anything. After the first ten years the income from the special tax would be doubled and largely increased each decade thereafter, until it reached the maximum of \$50 per car, which is the sum now paid in Chicago, a city of 700,000 inhabitants. This is the substance of the company's proposition. The terms are vastly better than have ever been offered the city before, but at all events they furnish a basis of negotiation. It will be worth something to the city to secure the new owners of the street railway as permanent investors here and to secure the improved facilities and service at once, which they will furnish if granted an extension of their charter on fair and reasonable terms. The Council should consider the subject in a spirit of business sense and fairness, and not in the bulldozing spirit that attempts to take by the throat everybody and everything that proposes to benefit the city.

IF NOT FREE TRADE, WHAT IS IT?

The Democracy are trying to hedge on the tariff question. As the end of the debate approaches, and the defeat of the Mills bill is more clearly foreshadowed, the advocates of free trade are trying to bolster up their failing cause with new pleas and subterfuges. The latest of these is a flat denial that they are in favor of free trade. Finding that the name and the doctrine are hateful to a large majority of the people, they are claiming that the Democratic party does not favor free trade. All they are aiming at is a reduction of the revenue and "tariff reform." The Mills bill, they say, is not a free-trade bill, but distinctly recognizes the doctrine of protection. Thus one of the free-trade organs says: "If there is anything notorious about the Mills bill, it is that its reformation of the tariff is from a protectionist stand-point, pure and simple, in its every proposition." This will be news to the author of the bill and to extreme free-traders, like Mr. Carlisle, Henry George and others who support it. It is true that the Mills bill does not abolish all duties, and it even makes a show of increasing some; but it is essentially a free-trade measure, framed in the interest of that policy and so understood by all its intelligent advocates. It makes a test question of wool, and puts that on the free list. Free wool is the central idea and key-stone of the whole bill, and its author and supporters would yield everything else before they would that. The real animus and object of the bill appear in its treatment of wool, on which the duty is not reduced nor modified, but wholly repealed. This is free-trade pure and simple, and if the same treatment was not applied to other articles it was only because the framers of the bill were afraid to develop the Democratic plan of campaign all at once. Free wool is the entering wedge, the tip end of the free-trade camel's nose, which once admitted will soon be followed by the whole animal, humps and all.

This attempt to disguise the character of the Mills bill adds to conceal the Democratic position on the tariff question is a false pretense and an effort to deceive the people. The real issue is not reduction of the revenue nor revision of the tariff, but free trade vs. protection. It is not a question of detail but of principle. The Republican party stands for the American idea of protecting American industries, preserving American markets for American labor and maintaining good wages for American workmen, and it favors a revenue system that will accomplish this by discriminating against foreign manufacturers at every point

where they come in competition with home products. It makes no concealment of its position and no attempt to hoodwink or deceive the people. It is for protection to American industry with all the words imply. Now, if the Democracy are not in favor of free trade what are they talking about, what are they fighting and what are they in favor of? They certainly are not in favor of protection. President Cleveland, in the message which is the present platform of the party, says protection is "vicious, illogical and inequitable." And this not of high protection nor of low protection, but of any protection whatever. His attack is delivered against the principle of protection. This is Mr. Cleveland's key-note, which sounded the call to arms and marked out the line of battle. The Democratic party under his lead is fighting against any and all protection to American industries, as advocated by the Republican party and enforced by Republican legislation, and if it is not in favor of free trade, we ask again, what is it in favor of? The people will not be deceived in this matter, and the Democracy will not be permitted to fight behind cover. It is a battle between protection and free-trade, and there is no middle ground. Let the Democracy be honest for once, and have the courage of their convictions.

The experiment of placing women on school boards will not commend itself to the public if such unpleasant scandals are to follow as that which now agitates school circles in New York city. Miss Dodge, one of the commissioners of education, opposes the re-election of Mr. Jasper, the superintendent of schools, because of his refusal to investigate the charges made by an anonymous letter writer against a young and hitherto reputable teacher. Mr. Jasper not finding such work within the scope of his duties flatly refused to have anything to do with it, and Miss Dodge then took the matter up and engaged a private detective at her own expense to watch the accused young lady. According to the evidence as reported by herself the case is weak, but she evidently regards it as convincing, and without giving the girl a chance to defend herself, or even notifying her of the charges, makes them public and demands her dismissal on the ground of immorality, and the defeat of the superintendent because of neglect of the schools' interests. Such offenses when proved should, of course, be unsparingly condemned, but the manner in which this affair has been handled suggests that the feminine disposition to accept suspicions as facts, when the character of other women is concerned, may influence even one so highly intellectual and accomplished as the New York commissioner, and has led to injury to an estimable woman. At all events, if the reputations of teachers are to be at the mercy of malicious and anonymous scribbles as the result of having women on the board of directors they will be a unit in opposing such elections or appointments.

On the third ballot, yesterday, the Methodist General Conference elected two of the five proposed new bishops. These were elected under the two-thirds rule, and nearly a full vote was cast, there being 495 ballots counted. Dr. John Heyl Vincent received 311 votes, and Dr. James N. Fitzgerald 310. Dr. Vincent and Dr. Fitzgerald both live in New Jersey, though the former is a member of the Rock River Conference. Dr. Vincent is now the secretary of the Sunday-school Union, and the well-known head of the Chautauquan movement. Doctor Fitzgerald is in the pastorate, and has for the past twenty years been the recording secretary of the General Missionary Society. The election of these two has been conceded for some time. Doctor Joyce received the next highest vote, 260. A fourth ballot was taken, the result of which will be announced this morning. A stubborn struggle is not unlikely over the three yet to be elected. The General Conference has extended the pastoral limit from three to five years.

Whether against the Trust, or anybody else, firm or corporation, the boycott is the weapon of a sound and a public enemy.—Indianapolis Journal.

This is rough on the Indianapolis Gas Company. For it is the "boycott" which some are terested in that company have invoked against some who decline to patronize it. How do the stockholders of that company like the language?—The News.

Well, we don't care a continental whether anybody like the language or not. It is "the God's truth about the whole business," no matter by whom practiced. The man or men, or the interest, that seeks to intimidate or control another's opinion or damage his business by an organized effort to prevent patronage from going where it likes, uses the weapon of a sound and a public enemy.

Two important acts of the Turners' convention, namely, the decision that all members of the societies must become citizens of the United States, and the sustaining of editor Boppe's course on the anarchist question, are hardly in accord with each other. Paraphrase the majority who voted in favor of Boppe did not reflect that citizens of the United States are interested in the protection of American institutions and have no sympathy with those who wish to tear them down. They will learn this by practical experience in the course of time, and a few years later no one suspected of anarchist tendencies will receive from them the least encouragement or support.

According to the report of the proceedings on the Woodrow case, in the Baltimore assembly, it seems to be the opinion of several eminent and reverend Presbyterians that the doctrine of evolution is not especially harmful when preached to sinners of the outside world, but is extremely dangerous and incendiary when enunciated in the theological seminary. This reflection upon the strength of the youthful theological mind may have the effect of rousing the students of the Georgia school to deep, though of course, righteous wrath.

The New England Homestead, a farmers' paper, has taken a vote on the Mills bill among the farmers of that section which shows that out of 2,332 returns from legal voters, 2,590 were against the bill, and only 242 registered in its favor. Maine went 4 to 1; New Hampshire, 30 to 1; Vermont, 20 to 1; Massachu-

setta, 12 to 1; Rhode Island, 7 to 1; Connecticut, 7 to 1, and New York, 9 to 1. When it comes to a show of hands it will be found that the farmers of this country are not fooled to any great extent by the free-trade palaver.

The City Council of Chicago has invoked a storm of public censure from decent people by rejecting an ordinance to exclude saloons from the immediate vicinity of churches and schools. They even received with jest and sneers a petition for the passage of the ordinance signed by more than ten thousand citizens. The result of their action has been to define the issue more sharply than ever, and to develop a strong determination among respectable people that the saloon must go.

The Journal has said, repeatedly, that the men who have had a monopoly of the street-sprinkling business did not want it to pass into the control of the city, and would make their bids so high that they could not be accepted. It would be well now for some one who has no ulterior purpose to serve to make an estimate of the work. There is reason to believe that the figures will differ startlingly from those presented to the Council on Monday night.

"As a matter of special interest to religious circles, as well as to metaphysicians and moral philosophers," the press of the country is requested to announce that the annual whole world soul-union will take place on May 27. All persons who are desirous of universal peace and amicable relations of spiritual light will unite for thirty minutes in concentration of their thoughts in an invocation for this purpose. In order that the communion may be simultaneous a time-table is carefully arranged, and shows that in this longititude the concentration should begin at precisely 2:30 p. m. on the day mentioned. Inasmuch as this is a presidential year and the date named precedes the conventions, it might be wise to invoke a little political light. For the same reason it requires powerful concentration of mind to secure peace in the campaign, and perhaps this is all that can be asked of the pious participants.

A wedding which was to take place in a fashionable church of Providence, R. I., last Thursday, and to which several hundred guests had been invited, did not come off because the bridegroom disappeared on the day previous, leaving a brief note to his intended, which began thus: "I am going away, and will not be at the wedding. I do not see what can compensate for the disappointment." The account of the affair states that on reading this missive the expected bride was "nonplussed." Most any girl would have been under the circumstances, and some of them would have been just too mad for anything.

Hon. WILLIAM F. CODY, irreverently styled Buffalo Bill, says he is assured by leading Americans who were in England while his western show was there, and who had an opportunity to feel the public pulse, "that this national entertainment did a good deal to strengthen the bonds between the two countries." Undoubtedly it did a great deal to strengthen Mr. Cody's bonds, but we had supposed the international relations were in charge of Prince Albert and John L. Sullivan.

An unknown comet has been discovered in the northwestern sky which the astronomers cannot identify. It has a broad tail, narrowing gradually. If any person has lost a comet answering this description he can learn of something to his advantage by communicating with the observatory at Rochester, N. Y.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Father of Waters is just now the Mother of Mischief.

SARAH BERNHARDT, when entertaining guests at her table, sits on a regular throne with a canopy over her head.

MISS JULIA S. BRYANT, daughter of William Cullen Bryant, who has been abroad since her father's death, has returned home.

IOWA is a prohibition State, yet there are in the city of Davenport 20 saloons openly kept, besides several wholesale liquor-houses.

THERE are twenty-two papers in Milwaukee published in German and only six in English. And Milwaukee is a great American city.

It is estimated that to collect a pound of honey from clover 62,000 heads of clover must be deprived of nectar and 3,750,000 visits from bees must be made.

AN OMAHA figure at the recent private view of the Grover collection by Miss Kate Greenaway, in a green plush gown, a figured silk shawl and a green-trimmed hat.

THE late Valentine Baker Pacha only a few weeks before his death bought a fine place at Dartmouth, England, which his daughter will hereafter make her home.

THE reconstructed New York Times building will be one of the finest in the city. It will be thirteen stories high, the first two of granite and the rest of Indiana limestone.

KARL FINK, who has been spending a year of leisure in California, is disgusted with the chilly climate of San Francisco. She complains because she has as yet found no balmy days in May.

THE Rev. Dr. Leonard, lately of Brooklyn, and now pastor of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., who has been elected Bishop of Southern Ohio, will be the youngest member of the episcopacy, being just forty years old.

A NEED for a place of land in Windsor, Conn., has recently come to light, which is made valuable and interesting by the fact that it bears the name of Matthew Grant, the first American ancestor of General Grant. Its date is April 9, 1861.

MORE than thirty years ago Disraeli, in a yet unpublished letter to Windsor Castle, "I am very glad that my wife is going to visit the Queen. I look upon it as a very great compliment, now that I am in opposition. The wives of many Cabinet Ministers would like to be in her place."

THAT race for white and gold in the decoration of house interiors has been extended to grounds about the house. One celebrated California estate has driven made of white gravel, and the grounds are lighted with hundreds of gas lamps with shades of ground glass. Statuary of gleaming marble is placed upon the lawn and the great gates are white and gold.

"HUXLEY and Tyndall," says the manager of a literary syndicate, "will never write anything for publication unless they have something to say. I have tried them many a time, and with good effect of money, too, but always unsuccessfully. They care too much for their field. But when they have anything to say they are ready to say it, and to charge for it, too."

NEW YORK Sun Gossip: The Hon. Will Cumback was formerly Lieutenant-governor of Indiana, and has been a prominent politician. He is a good-looking man of nearly fifty, with a high forehead, and a pair of eyes frequently heard in the conference. He is a good debater, and is fond of a controversy, in which he always keeps his good humor.

"I HAVE been interviewing Boulanger," says a correspondent of London Truth. "You would never guess about what. This morning I heard him violently attacked, not this time for riding a black horse, but for wearing a scalp and being a faux jenne homme. So I went to him to question. He said, 'I give you leave to "ride" me. Pull my hair.' I did so. It was firm at the roots, and not even dyed."

GEORGE MULLER, celebrated throughout the world as a worker for the good of his fellow-men, is now eighty-two years old, and as full of zeal and activity as ever. He has just returned to England, after a protracted tour of the world, visiting Australia, China, Japan and other countries. Two thousand children greeted him at Bristol upon his return, the little ones being inmates of his orphanage in that city.

lina College of Agriculture, to meet him in a plowman match, to come off in November next, on the fair grounds at Columbia. It is understood that one of the three colleges mentioned upon the gauze. The contest is to be a public one, and a vast multitude is expected to be present to see the contestants turn somewhat over when the Democrats moved to take it up; but this was after the dead-lock had prevailed for ten days, and when it was impossible for the Republicans to vote because of a resolution of the Senate, passed by the majority of the House, and unanimously by the Republican Senators, declaring that the Senate was in rebellion against the constitutionally expressed will of the people in refusing to allow Lieutenant-governor Robertson to take his seat as President of that body, and also that the House would not recognize the Senate as legally organized until they permitted the Lieutenant-governor to take his seat. Under this rule the Republican Senators had refused for ten days to respond to any roll-call and had not voted on any measure during all this time, and it was impossible for them to vote upon this question. There is no doubt in my mind but that if the bill had come up before the dead-lock obtained it would have received the vote of a Republican Senator and a Democrat.

Rep.—Should the Republican party declare in favor of local option in its State platform? Mr. R.—It should most certainly. With a clean-cut declaration for simple local option, nothing more, nothing less—and a campaign in its behalf I feel confident that the great majority of the radical temperance Republicans, some of whom are dissatisfied with the national platform, will be induced to support the bill, for the party, without which it will be impossible to succeed.

Mr. Blaine's Leadership. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Whether General Gresham would have been a candidate if Blaine had remained in the field it is hardly possible to say, for the mind of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, is moved by hidden springs from influences that are occult, but, upon the whole, we presume Gresham would have been a candidate. Allison, Alger, Stanford, Harrison, Republican Senators, Dewey certainly would not have been presented to the public attention. Or, at least they would not have appeared upon the track with clover displays.

Why have Mr. Blaine's friends been so demonstrative lately, and what is to happen at Chicago? As to Mr. Blaine's friends, considered as a mass, it should be remembered that they have been sympathetic and compact and, in a sense, an organized body for twelve years, bound by the same ties, filled with the same hopes, animated by the same ambition, consulting, striving together to a common end. The habit of mind and communion is a power. They are comrades of a grand army. In their ranks the national Republican conventions they represented two-thirds of the Republican congressional districts and States, and at least the same proportion of voters.

These men do not dissolve as a vapor—why should they? They, the Republican majority, are not called upon to stand back in the several States and see facts and figures and figures so long followed has made his bow and is taking a walk, and does not want to be followed. Mr. Blaine's retirement did not involve the retirement of his friends.

On the contrary, it asserted their supremacy. His desire was that his dedication should be the declaration of their freedom and independence. If Mr. Blaine had for a moment supposed that his Florence letter would decrease his influence, he never would have written it. What more natural than that they should keep elbow-to-elbow with each other, and march to the old times, and seek inspiration in the name that has not lost its magic?

At Chicago, the friends of Blaine, with the power and responsibility in their hands, will have before them the task of making the mountains of Italy, and put the great questions of duty to himself, and saw his pathway in a line of light, and they were to reverse his decision, but honor him by accepting it in the spirit that he gave it; and whoever may be President, Blaine will be the "leader of leaders" and wear the highest of all titles—"The First Citizen of the Republic."

THE QUESTION OF LOCAL OPTION. Hon. E. B. Reynolds Explains the Position of the Temperance People as to Legislation. The Liberty Bell. How about local option? Mr. Reynolds—I am heartily in favor of local option as a means to an end. I believe it by far the best and most practical method of dealing with the traffic in alcohol, and it is the only one in the immediate future. I believe that while we are forging our way up to ultimate constitutional prohibition, and pending action thereon, local option is the very best possible agent for the development of public sentiment in behalf of temperance reform and will result in closing more saloons and ridding more territory in Indiana of the drink curse than all other measures on this side of absolute prohibition. I reach this conclusion from the splendid results that have attended it in other States. Under its practical workings in the last five years in Georgia over one hundred counties have voted against the sale of intoxicants, thirty counties in Mississippi, eleven in Florida, and thirty-four in Missouri, besides townships and a number of municipalities in Ohio, and a large number in Arkansas. Not only have the saloons been voted out, but a reaction in the temperance sentiment has been obtained, and in some of these States, notably in Georgia, they are now arranging for constitutional prohibition, a movement simply impossible a few years ago. Local option has been a schoolmaster, educating the people to a better sentiment, and putting them in such a frame of mind as to make more aggressive measures possible.

There are a few reasons why the Assembly should enact a general local-option law, that in two years after the going into effect thereof, fifty counties in the State should have adopted it. Mr. Streats, the traffic by their votes, and the traffic in the counties that had gone "wet" would have passed under stringent regulations; for, young local option does not mean free whiskey, in counties that vote for the continuance of the traffic. Were you aware that there never had been any sentiment in favor of free whiskey in Indiana except among a certain class of saliers and drinkers, and now, unfortunately, are mented by a class of honest, and yet extreme men, who declare that if we cannot have prohibition at once, then give us free whiskey? As between license and unlimited sale, I am for license; for this means certain degrees of protection and restraint, while the other means to lift up the flood gates and let the dark, turbid waters of the drink roll on unrestrained and unchecked. I think we want to be done with this free whiskey nonsense.

Rep.—How is this legislation to be secured? It is no more difficult in one sense, and that question. It must come through the Legislature. No other department of the State government has anything to do with it, and what absolute folly and waste of energy to bring an issue on a State or county officer, when they have no more to do with it than any other citizen of the commonwealth. And this legislation must come through the parties in control, and these are the Democratic and Republican parties. It must be apparent to the mind of every careful observer of the present temperance sentiment in the State that there is no delegate of any other political faith in the next Legislature, and, I think, for years to come. Now, this being true, it is the duty of every friend of temperance and of every citizen who desires some advance beyond the present system, to unite their influences in their respective party organizations in such a manner as to secure the promotion and election of men to the Legislature who will favor the policy of submission and local option. If this combination cannot be made here, then most certainly it cannot be made anywhere else, and our fight is hopeless, so far as anything in the near future is concerned.

Rep.—Seeing that you are such an uncompromising friend to prohibition, how can you not align yourself with the third party? Mr. R.—Simply because I believe that the best possibilities for temperance reform lie in the success of the Republican party, and especially in its legislative ticket. I have not one particle of doubt that if the Republican party is successful this fall in carrying the State, especially the General Assembly, later before the same shall adjourn a local option law will be enacted, and temperance reform will enter upon a career of success such as it has not known for thirty-five years. This being true, I am impressed that every voter who desires some advance in the immediate future on this question as to legislation—every lover of home and the peace of society, and every opponent of the saloon who desires to be consistent and to stand for political influence where it will do the most good—should vote for, at least, the legislative ticket of the Republican party.

How about the charge made by the third party that it was a plan well understood by the leaders of the party that the local-option bill which you introduced in the last Legislature should pass the House, but that it should be defeated in the Senate?

Mr. R.—That is simply nonsense, and arises out of pure imagination and a desire on the part of some that it might be true. It is very beginning to the close there was but one sentiment among the leaders of the Republican party and the great majority of the Republican members of the Legislature, that the local-option must be passed if possible. There were some differences of views as to what form the law should assume, but not as to its substance. It was voted for by every Republican in the House

except three, and was the only bill that received a hearty cheer when it finally passed. It was introduced on the 15th of February and was referred to the appropriate committee and there it was safely housed until the 5th of March, three days before the Legislature adjourned, and the bill was not taken up; but this was after the dead-lock had prevailed for ten days, and when it was impossible for the Republicans to vote because of a resolution of the Senate, passed by the majority of the House, and unanimously by the Republican Senators, declaring that the Senate was in rebellion against the constitutionally expressed will of the people in refusing to allow Lieutenant-governor Robertson to take his seat as President of that body, and also that the House would not recognize the Senate as legally organized until they permitted the Lieutenant-governor to take his seat. Under this rule the Republican Senators had refused for ten days to respond to any roll-call and had not voted on any measure during all this time, and it was impossible for them to vote upon this question. There is no doubt in my mind but that if the bill had come up before the dead-lock obtained it would have received the vote of a Republican Senator and a Democrat.

Rep.—Should the Republican party declare in favor of local option in its State platform? Mr. R.—It should most certainly. With a clean-cut declaration for simple local option, nothing more, nothing less—and a campaign in its behalf I feel confident that the great majority of the radical temperance Republicans, some of whom are dissatisfied with the national platform, will be induced to support the bill, for the party, without which it will be impossible to succeed.

Mr. Blaine's Leadership. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Whether General Gresham would have been a candidate if Blaine had remained in the field it is hardly possible to say, for the mind of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, is moved by hidden springs from influences that are occult, but, upon the whole, we presume Gresham would have been a candidate. Allison, Alger, Stanford, Harrison, Republican Senators, Dewey certainly would not have been presented to the public attention. Or, at least they would not have appeared upon the track with clover displays.

Why have Mr. Blaine's friends been so demonstrative lately, and what is to happen at Chicago? As to Mr. Blaine's friends, considered as a mass, it should be remembered that they have been sympathetic and compact and, in a sense, an organized body for twelve years, bound by the same ties, filled with the same hopes, animated by the same ambition, consulting, striving together to a common end. The habit of mind and communion is a power. They are comrades of a grand army. In their ranks the national Republican conventions they represented two-thirds of the Republican congressional districts and States, and at least the same proportion of voters.

These men do not dissolve as a vapor—why should they? They, the Republican majority, are not called upon to stand back in the several States and see facts and figures and figures so long followed has made his bow and is taking a walk, and does not want to be followed. Mr. Blaine's retirement did not involve the retirement of his friends.

On the contrary, it asserted their supremacy. His desire was that his dedication should be the declaration of their freedom and independence. If Mr. Blaine had for a moment supposed that his Florence letter would decrease his influence, he never would have written it. What more natural than that they should keep elbow-to-elbow with each other, and march to the old times, and seek inspiration in the name that has not lost its magic?

At Chicago, the friends of Blaine, with the power and responsibility in their hands, will have before them the task of making the mountains of Italy, and put the great questions of duty to himself, and saw his pathway in a line of light, and they were to reverse his decision, but honor him by accepting it in the spirit that he gave it; and whoever may be President, Blaine will be the "leader of leaders" and wear the highest of all titles—"The First Citizen of the Republic."

THE QUESTION OF LOCAL OPTION. Hon. E. B. Reynolds Explains the Position of the Temperance People as to Legislation. The Liberty Bell. How about local option? Mr. Reynolds—I am heartily in favor of local option as a means to an end. I believe it by far the best and most practical method of dealing with the traffic in alcohol, and it is the only one in the immediate future. I believe that while we are forging our way up to ultimate constitutional prohibition, and pending action thereon, local option is the very best possible agent for the development of public sentiment in behalf of temperance reform and will result in closing more saloons and ridding more territory in Indiana of the drink curse than all other measures on this side of absolute prohibition. I reach this conclusion from the splendid results that have attended it in other States. Under its practical workings in the last five years in Georgia over one hundred counties have voted against the sale of intoxicants, thirty counties in Mississippi, eleven in Florida, and thirty-four in Missouri, besides townships and a number of municipalities in Ohio, and a large number in Arkansas. Not only have the saloons been voted out, but a reaction in the temperance sentiment has been obtained, and in some of these States, notably in Georgia, they are now arranging for constitutional prohibition, a movement simply impossible a few years ago. Local option has been a schoolmaster, educating the people to a better sentiment, and putting them in such a frame of mind as to make more aggressive measures possible.

There are a few reasons why the Assembly should enact a general local-option law, that in two years after the going into effect thereof, fifty counties in the State should have adopted it. Mr. Streats, the traffic by their votes, and the traffic in the counties that had gone "wet" would have passed under stringent regulations; for, young local option does not mean free whiskey, in counties that vote for the continuance of the traffic. Were you aware that there never had been any sentiment in favor of free whiskey in Indiana except among a certain class of saliers and drinkers, and now, unfortunately, are mented by a class of honest, and yet extreme men, who declare that if we cannot have prohibition at once, then give us free whiskey? As between license and unlimited sale, I am for license; for this means certain degrees of protection and restraint, while the other means to lift up the flood gates and let the dark, turbid waters of the drink roll on unrestrained and unchecked. I think we want to be done with this free whiskey nonsense.

Rep.—How is this legislation to be secured? It is no more difficult in one sense, and that question. It must come through the Legislature. No other department of the State government has anything to do with it, and what absolute folly and waste of energy to bring an issue on a State or county officer, when they have no more to do with it than any other citizen of the commonwealth. And this legislation must come through the parties in control, and these are the Democratic and Republican parties. It must be apparent to the mind of every careful observer of the present temperance sentiment in the State that there is no delegate of any other political faith in the next Legislature, and, I think, for years to come. Now, this being true, it is the duty of every friend of temperance and of every citizen who desires some advance beyond the present system, to unite their influences in their respective party organizations in such a manner as to secure the promotion and election of men to the Legislature who will favor the policy of submission and local option. If this combination cannot be made here, then most certainly it cannot be made anywhere else, and our fight is hopeless, so far as anything in the near